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GRAMMATICAL
QUESTIONS,
ADAPTED TO THE
GRAMMAR OF LINDLEY MURRAY;

In Three Parts;

PART I. Questions adapted to Primary Rules.

PART II. Questions adapted to Subordinate Rules.

PART III. Questions adapted to the Appendix.

WITH NOTES.

BY THE REV. C. BRADLEY.

"NEC SOLUM HÆC IPSE DEBEBIT DOCERE PRÆCEPTUM,
SED FREQUENTER INTERROGARE, ET JUDICIUM DIS-
CIPULORUM EXPERIRI."..... QUINT.

THE SEVENTH EDITION.

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TO THE

REV. R. VALPY, D.D. F.A.S.

THE FOLLOWING SHEETS

ARE RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED

BY HIS OBLIGED SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

HIGH WYCOMBE,
Jan. 1, 1810.

507

~~~~~  
**Entered at Stationers' Hall.**  
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THE PREFACE.

THE advantages derived from the use of Morgan's *Grammaticæ Quæstiones*, and the favourable reception which that work has experienced, were the reasons which induced the author of the following sheets to commit them to the press. The utility of this method of instruction having been generally acknowledged, it was thought that a similar work on English Grammar would not be unacceptable. An attempt has been therefore made, and not without some hope that it may be found serviceable to the rising generation.

As the Grammar of Lindley Murray has almost superseded every other similar work, the questions are adapted to it. In giving to this excellent treatise that preference, to which it is justly entitled, it was thought advisable not to intermix those questions, which refer to less important remarks, with those relating to rules and observations of primary importance. In consequence of this arrangement, the work will probably be found serviceable in schools, in which Murray's Abridgment is principally used.

The author recommends that the younger pupils should be permitted to prepare the answers to these questions from the Grammar ; but that the use of it should not be allowed for this purpose, when some progress has been made.

It is hoped that the Notes will not be wholly uninteresting to the more advanced student. The writers, to whom the author is principally indebted for them, are Blair, Valpy, and Crombie.

ADVERTISEMENT TO THE FOURTH EDITION.

IN this edition, the number of questions has been considerably increased. To those questions on the primary rules, which may readily be answered in the words of the Grammar, others have been added, which will be found almost equally easy to the pupil, but which require him to understand and apply, as well as to repeat, the rules of his Grammar ; and which, it is hoped, are calculated to fix his attention, and to exercise and strengthen the faculties of his mind.

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

PART I.

QUESTIONS,

ADAPTED TO PRIMARY RULES.

WHAT is English grammar* ?
Into how many parts is grammar divided ?
Mention them.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

CHAPTER 1.—LETTERS.

WHAT does orthography† teach ?
What is a letter‡ ?

* From γράμμα, a letter.

† From ὀρθός, right, and γράφω, to write.

‡ An alphabet of syllables preceded the invention of an alphabet of letters among some of the ancient nations. Such an alphabet is said to be retained to this day in Ethiopia and some countries of India. To whom we are indebted for the
discovery

How many letters are there in the English alphabet? Mention them.

What do letters represent?

What is an articulate sound?

How are letters divided?

What is a vowel*?

What is a consonant†?

Mention the vowels.

When are *w* and *y* consonants?

When are *w* and *y* vowels?

How are consonants divided?

discovery of letters, is not determined. The universal tradition among the ancients is, that they were first brought into Greece by Cadmus, the Phœnician, who was contemporary with David. His alphabet is said to have consisted of only sixteen letters. The rest were afterwards added, as signs for proper sounds were found to be wanting.

It is worthy of observation, that the letters, which we use at this day, can be traced back to this alphabet of Cadmus. The Roman alphabet, now used by us and by most of the European nations, is plainly formed from the Greek, with a few variations; and the Greek letters have a remarkable conformity with the Hebrew or Samaritan characters, which, it is agreed, are the same with the Phœnician or the alphabet of Cadmus. If we invert the Greek characters from left to right, according to the Phœnician and Hebrew manner of writing, they are nearly the same. Besides the conformity of figure, the names of the letters, and the order in which they are arranged in all the several alphabets, agree so much, as amounts to a demonstration that they were derived originally from the same source.

* From *vox*, a voice or sound.

† From *con*, with, and *sono*, to sound.

What is a mute? Mention the mutes.

What is a semi-vowel? Mention the semi-vowels.

What are the four semi-vowels *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, denominated?

Why are the letters *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, called liquids?

What is a diphthong*?

What is a triphthong†?

What is a proper diphthong?

What is an improper diphthong?

How many vowels are there in the word Wisdom?

Are *w* and *y* vowels or consonants in the word Wednesday?

What letters are mutes in the words Temper and Debtor?

How many semi-vowels are there in the words Fame and Honour?

What letters are liquids in the words Modesty, Climate, and Glory?

Which of the following words has a diphthong in it, Man, Hail, Hero?

Which syllable in the word Beauty has a triphthong in it?

Is the first syllable of the word People a proper or an improper diphthong?

* From δις, twice, and φθίγῃς, a sound.

† From τρις, thrice, and φθίγῃς, a sound.

What kind of a diphthong is *oi* in the word Rejoice, and *ie* in the word Friend?

CHAPTER 2.—SYLLABLES.

WHAT is a syllable?

What is spelling?

CHAPTER 3.—WORDS.

WHAT are words?

What is a word of one syllable called*?

What is a word of two syllables denominated?

What is a word of three syllables called?

What is a word of four or more syllables denominated†?

Into what two classes are words divided?

What is a primitive word?

What is a derivative word?

What words are monosyllables in the sentence,
“Idleness is the parent of many vices?”

Is the word Virtue a dissyllable or a trisyllable?

Which word is a trisyllable, and which a polysyllable, in the sentence, “Socrates was the greatest of the heathen philosophers?”

* The word Monosyllable is derived from *μόνος*, alone, and *συλλαβή*, a syllable.

† Polysyllable, from *πολύς*, many, and *συλλαβή*, a syllable.

ETYMOLOGY.

CHAPTER 1.

WHICH is the second part of grammar ?

Of what does etymology * treat ?

How many parts of speech are there in the English language ? Mention them.

What is an article † ?

What is a noun ‡ or substantive § ?

How may a substantive generally be distinguished ?

What is an adjective || ?

How may an adjective be known ?

What is a pronoun ¶ ?

What is a verb ** ?

How may a verb be distinguished ?

* From *ἴσχυρος*, true, and *λόγος*, a word.

† From *articulus*, a joint; an article having, in some degree, the same use in a sentence, that a joint has in the body.

‡ From *nomen*, a name.

§ From *substantivus*, substantial.

|| From *ad*, to, and *jacio*, to place; an adjective being the adjunct of a substantive.

¶ From *pro*, for, and *nomen*, a name.

** From *verbum*, a word; a verb being the principal word in a sentence.

What is an adverb*?

How may an adverb be generally known?

What is a preposition†?

How may a preposition be distinguished?

What is a conjunction‡?

What are interjections§?

CHAPTER 2.—ARTICLES.

WHAT is an article||?

How many articles are there in the English language¶? Mention them.

What does the article *a* become before a word beginning with a vowel or a silent *h*?

Must *a* or *an* be used, if the *h* at the beginning of the following word be sounded?

What is the article *a* or *an* called?

How is the article *a* or *an* used?

* From *ad*, to, and *verbum*, a word.

† From *præ*, before, and *pono*, to place.

‡ From *con*, with, and *jungo*, to join.

§ From *inter*, between, and *jacio*, to place.

|| “The articles,” says Wallis, “are in reality adjectives; the article *a* having the same signification as *one*, and the article *the* being synonymous to the pronoun *that*.” This opinion is sanctioned by the authority of many respectable grammarians.

¶ Dr. Johnson makes *an* the original article: he alleges that “it is only the Saxon *an*, or *æn*, *one*, applied to a new use, as the German *ein*, and the French *un*, the *æ* being cut off before a consonant in the speed of utterance.”

What is the article *the* called?

Why is *the* called the definite article?

In what sense is a noun to be understood, when it has not either of the articles before it?

Place the indefinite article before each of the following nouns, River, Town, Army, Infant, House, Hospital.

Must *a* or *an* be used before the word Honour, which has the *h* silent?

Correct the following phrases, An horse, A old house, A orange, An high tower.

CHAPTER 3.—SUBSTANTIVES.

WHAT is a substantive?

How many kinds of substantives are there?

Which are proper substantives?

Which are common substantives?

What have substantives belonging to them?

Of what person are substantives when spoken *of*?

Of what person are substantives when spoken *to*?

How may a substantive generally be distinguished?

Which of the following words are nouns, Pen, Chair, Come, For, Table, Thomas?

What words are proper substantives in the sentence, "Romulus and Remus built the city of Rome?"

Which of the following nouns are proper, and which are common substantives, Paris, Child, Cottage, Alexander, Plato, Boy ?

Gender.

What is gender * ?

How many genders are there ? Mention them.

What does the masculine † gender denote ?

What does the feminine ‡ gender signify ?

What does the neuter § gender denote ?

Are any substantives of the neuter gender ever considered as of the masculine or feminine gender ?

How many methods of distinguishing the sex are there in the English language ?

What is the first way of distinguishing the sex ?

Repeat the feminine of the nouns Bachelor, Boar, and Boy.

Mention the masculine of Sister, Doe, and Cow.

Mention the feminine of the substantives Bullock or Steer, Cock, and Dog.

Repeat the masculine of Duck, Countess, and Mother.

Mention the feminine of Friar, Gander, and Hart.

* From *genus*, a kind or sex.

† From *mas*, a male.

‡ From *femina*, a woman.

§ From *neuter*, neither of the two.

Repeat the masculine of Mare, Wife, and Queen.

Mention the feminine of Lad, Lord, and Man.

Repeat the masculine of Mistress, Spawner, and Niece.

Repeat the feminine of Ram, Singer, and Sloven.

Repeat the masculine of Daughter, Hind, Aunt, and Witch.

What is the second way of distinguishing the sex ?

Repeat the masculine of Abbess, Actress, and Administratrix.

Mention the feminine of Adulterer, Ambassador, and Arbiter.

Repeat the masculine of Baroness, Bride, and Benefactress.

Mention the feminine of Caterer, Chanter, and Conductor.

Mention the masculine of Countess, Deaconess, and Duchess.

Repeat the feminine of Elector, Emperor, and Enchanter.

Repeat the masculine of Executrix, Governess, and Heiress.

Repeat the feminine of Hero, Hunter, and Host.

Mention the masculine of Jewess, Landgravine, and Lioness.

Repeat the feminine of Marquis, Master, and Mayor.

Repeat the masculine of Patroness, Peeress, and Poetess.

Mention the feminine of Priest, Prince, and Prior.

Repeat the masculine of Prophetess, Protectress, and Shepherdess.

Mention the feminine of Songster, Sorcerer, and Sultan.

Repeat the masculine of Tigress, Traitress, and Tutoress.

Mention the feminine of Viscount, Votary, and Widower.

What is the third method of distinguishing the sex?

Repeat the feminine of A cock-sparrow and A man-servant.

Mention the masculine of A she-goat and A she-bear.

Repeat the feminine of A male child and Male descendants.

Of what gender are the substantives Edward, Jane, Henry?

Of what gender is each of the following nouns, Stone, Charles, Books, Weeks, Mary, William, Men?

Number.

What is number?

How many numbers are there? Mention them.

How many objects does the singular number express ?

How many objects does the plural number signify ?

Have all substantives a singular and a plural number ?

Are any words the same in both numbers ?

How is the plural number generally formed ?

How is the plural formed, when the singular ends in *x*, *ch* soft, *sh*, *ss*, or *s* ?

If the singular ends in *f* or *fe*, how is the plural formed * ?

How do substantives which end in *ff* form their plurals ?

If the singular ends in *y* with a consonant before it, how is the plural formed ?

If the singular ends in *y* with a vowel before it, how is the plural formed † ?

Of what number is each of the following nouns, Cities, A Village, Gardens, Fields, Virtue ?

Of what number is each of the following words, Princess, Pence, Temperance, Oxen ?

* Nouns ending in *oof* and *rf* are regular ; as, Proof, proofs ; Dwarf, dwarfs. The word Fife also is regular.

† Many substantives, which form their plurals irregularly, come directly from the Saxon ; as, Mouse, mice ; Tooth, teeth ; Goose, geese : Sax. *Mus*, *mys* ; *Toth*, *teth* ; *Gos*, *ges*.

What is the plural number of Street, Lane, Market ?

What is the plural of Fox, Arch, Rush, Loss ?

What is the plural of Shelf, Cuff, Body, Ally ?

Mention the plural of Joy, Day, Sky, Thief, Reproach.

Case.

How many cases have English substantives ?

Mention them.

How is the nominative * case distinguished ?

How is the possessive or genitive † case distinguished ?

* From *nomino*, to name.

† From *genitivus*, natural or belonging to. The case, which is now called the genitive, was denominated by the Greeks *πᾶσι; γενική*, the general case.

The final *'s* of the English genitive has been considered by some writers as an abbreviation of the pronoun *His*; but that this cannot be the true original of it is evident from its being added to feminine, neuter, and plural nouns. This termination is a contraction of the Saxon genitive *es*. Hickes, speaking of the Anglo-Saxon genitive in *es*, observes, "*Inde in nostratum sermone nominum substantivorum genitivus singularis et nominativus pluralis exeunt in es vel s.*" In confirmation of this remark, it may be observed, that from the introduction of the Saxons into this island to the Norman conquest, the Saxon genitive was in universal use; that in the time of Henry II., although the English language had then undergone many alterations, it still retained its place; and that it was used by Trevisa and Chaucer in the fourteenth century,

How is the genitive case generally formed ?

Is the apostrophic *s* added in the genitive plural, when the nominative plural ends in *s* ?

Is the apostrophic *s* ever omitted in the genitive case singular, when the nominative terminates in *ss* ?

How is the objective* or accusative† case distinguished ?

What does the objective case generally follow ?

Decline the substantive Mother.

Decline the substantive Man.

Of what case is the noun in the sentence,
“The men walk ?”

Of what case is each of the nouns in the

century, and by Gavin Douglas, who lived in the beginning of the sixteenth century. In the time of Henry VIII., we find in the works of Sir T. More both the Saxon and the English genitive, and in a letter written by Maitland in 1559, the English genitive frequently occurs. If this genitive had been an abbreviation of the pronoun *His*, the use of the word separately would have preceded its abbreviated form in composition : this however was not the case. The final *es* of the Saxons is probably the abbreviation or corruption of some possessive pronoun equivalent to *His*, *Hers*, *Its*, and *Theirs* ; for it can hardly be supposed that insignificant syllables or letters could be added to words, for the purpose of expressing those relations and circumstances, which would otherwise require appropriate words.

* From *objectus*, exposed or lying in the way.

† From *accuso*, to accuse ; because this case receives the force or accusation of the verb.

following sentence, "The king's horses come?"

What is the possessive singular of the nouns John, Prince, Monarch?

What is the possessive plural of Hat, Bird, Ox, Woman?

Of what case is each noun in the sentence,
"Brutus killed Cæsar, and fled from Rome?"

Decline the substantive King.

Decline the noun Banker.

Decline the substantive Leopard.

CHAPTER 4.—ADJECTIVES.

WHAT is an adjective?

Is the English adjective subject to variation on account of gender, number, or case?

Of what variation do adjectives admit?

How many degrees of comparison are there?

Mention them.

How is the positive state distinguished?

How is the comparative degree distinguished?

How is the superlative degree distinguished?

How is the comparative degree formed?

How is the superlative degree formed?

What other method is there of forming the degrees of comparison?

How are monosyllables generally compared?

How are dissyllables generally compared?

Are all adjectives compared by adding *er* or

more to the comparative, and *est* or *most* to the superlative * ?

Mention the comparative and superlative degrees of the adjectives Good and Bad.

Repeat the comparative and superlative degrees of Little and Much.

How may an adjective be known ?

Which of the following words are adjectives, Large, Brother, White, Friendly ?

Of what degree of comparison is the adjective in the sentence, "Milton is a greater poet than Tasso ?"

Of what degree of comparison is each of the adjectives in the sentence, "Demosthenes was the most eminent of all the Grecian orators ?"

What is the comparative of High, Short, Young, Unjust ?

What is the superlative of the adjectives Old, Fine, Friendly, Poor, Unfortunate ?

Repeat the comparative and superlative of Hot, Cold, Lovely, Miserable, Clean.

CHAPTER 5.—PRONOUNS.

WHAT is a pronoun ?

How many kinds of pronouns are there ?

Mention them.

* The relation existing between certain adjectives of frequent occurrence in all the European dialects, in a similar irregular

Personal Pronouns.

How many personal pronouns are there ?

Mention them.

Of what do personal pronouns admit ?

How many persons have pronouns ?

Mention the first person singular.

What is the second person singular ?

What is the third person singular ?

Repeat the first person plural.

What is the second person plural ?

Mention the third person plural.

How many numbers have pronouns ? Mention them.

To which person has gender respect ?

Of what gender is He ?

irregularity of comparison, is very remarkable. The following list, confined to one adjective, will prove that there is a strong analogy among them :

Greek, ἀγαθός, βέλτερος, βέλτιστος.

Latin, *bonus, mellor, optimus.*

Welsh, *da, gwell, gorau.*

Armoric, *mat, guel.*

Irish, *maith, niossfarr.*

Russian, *xorote, lytchio.*

German, *gut, besser, beste.*

English, *good, better, best.*

The last two seem to be derived from ἀγαθός, shortened into ἄγαθ, βέλτερος, βέλτιστος. Similar to this comparative is the Persian *behter*. The French, Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish are not mentioned in the preceding list, as they are formed from the Latin.

Of what gender is She ?

Of what gender is It ?

How many cases have pronouns ? Mention them.

Has the objective case of a pronoun generally the same form, as the nominative or possessive ?

Decline the personal pronoun I *.

Decline the pronoun Thou.

Decline the pronoun He.

Decline the pronoun She.

Decline the pronoun It †.

Of what case is each of the pronouns in the sentence, " He took his child from me, and carried him to her ?"

Relative Pronouns.

What are relative pronouns ? Mention them.

What is the word called, to which relative pronouns relate ?

What kind of pronoun is the word What ?

To what is the relative Who applied ?

* The possessive cases of our pronouns come directly from the Saxon ; as, I, mine ; Sax. *ic, min* : Thou, thine ; Sax. *thu, thin* : Who, whose ; Sax. *hwa, hwas*.

† His was formerly used as the possessive case of It. " Learning hath his infancy, when it is but beginning." BACON.

" This rule is not so general, but that it admitteth his exceptions." CAREW.

To what is Which * applied ?

Why is the relative That often used ?

To what is the pronoun That applied ?

Of what number is the pronoun Who ?

Decline Who.

What are Who, Which, and What called, when they are used in asking questions ?

Which word is the antecedent to the relative in the sentence, "The man is happy, who lives virtuously ?"

Correct the following sentence, "The man is loved, which loves others."

Correct the sentence, "I love the faithful dog, who guards my house."

Adjective Pronouns.

How are adjective pronouns distinguished ?

Into how many sorts may the adjective pronouns be subdivided ? Mention them.

What adjective pronouns are called possessive ?

How many possessive pronouns are there ? Mention them.

* From *hwilc*, Sax. *hweleiks* or *hwileiks*, Goth. This word is compounded of *hwe*, what, and *leiks*, like: it was formerly used to signify what like, what sort, or what manner; as, "*Hwilcum deathe*," what sort of death. St. JOHN. "*Hwileiks ist sæc* ?" what manner of man is this ? St. MATT. But the signification of *leiks* seems to be now dropped.

What words were formerly used instead of *My* and *Thy*, before a word beginning with a vowel or a silent *h*?

Which are the distributive pronouns? Mention them.

Which are the demonstrative pronouns? Mention them.

To what does the pronoun *This* refer?

To what does *That* refer?

Does *This* indicate the latter or the former of two things before mentioned?

Which of two things before mentioned does the pronoun *That* indicate?

Which are the indefinite pronouns? Mention some of them.

Decline the pronoun *Other* *.

CHAPTER 6.—VERBS.

WHAT is a verb?

How many kinds of verbs are there? Mention them.

* The word *Owe*, which is used in conjunction with pronouns, and which is called by some grammarians a substantive, and by others an adjective, is in reality the participle passive of the verb *To owe*, to possess, to be the right owner of, in which sense this word was formerly used.

.....“Thou dost here usurp

The name thou owest not.”

SHAKESPEARE.

“The man that oweth this girdle.”

ACTS.

Into what other classes are verbs divided ?

What is the verb active ?

What does an active verb necessarily imply ?

What is a verb passive * ?

What does a passive verb necessarily imply ?

What is a verb neuter ?

What are auxiliary † verbs ? Mention them.

Which of the auxiliary verbs have no variation ?

What belong to verbs ?

How may a verb generally be distinguished ?

What words are verbs in the sentence, "I love to acquire wisdom ?"

Which of the following words are verbs, Go, Build, Prudence, Run, Glove ?

Is the word Guides an active or a passive verb in the sentence, "The pilot guides the ship ?"

What kind of verb is there in the sentence, "The earth itself will be burned ?"

* From *patior*, to bear or suffer.

† From *auxilior*, to help. The auxiliary Have comes from the Sax. *habban* ; Goth. *haban*, to possess. This verb was used by the Anglo-Saxons and Goths as an auxiliary, in the same manner as it is now used by us. It serves to express, or rather to imply the ending or completion of the action expressed by the verb. This auxiliary is in most of the modern languages of Europe, and affords a useful form of expression, to which the Latins and Greeks had no equivalent.

Shall is from the Sax. *scealan* ; Goth. *skallan*, to owe. It was formerly used transitively.

"The faith I shall to God." CHAUCER.

Will

Mention the neuter verbs in the sentence,
 “The memory of the just shall live, even
 when they sleep in the grave.”

Number and Person.

How many numbers have verbs? Mention them.

How many persons are there in each number?

What is the first person singular of the verb
 To love?

Repeat the second person singular of the same verb.

What is the third person singular?

Mention the first person plural.

What is the second person plural?

Repeat the third person plural.

Of what number and person is each of the
 following pronouns and verbs, We walk, I
 see, They fly?

Will from the Sax. *willan*, to desire, to resolve.

May comes from the Sax. *magan*, to be able. This word was used as an auxiliary by the Anglo-Saxons, in the manner in which we now use it.

Can from the Sax. *cunnan*, to know, and hence it signifies to be able. It is sometimes alone.

“Mecænas and Agrippa, who can most

With Cæsar, are his foes.” DAYDEN.

This word was once used transitively, in the manner in which Ken, of the same origin and signification, is now used.

Let is the imperative of the verb, To let, signifying to permit.

Must from the Dutch *mussen*, to be obliged or necessitated.

Of what number and person are the following pronouns and verbs, Ye sing, He praises, Thou livest ?

Moods and Participles.

What is a mood * ?

How many moods are there ? Mention them.

How is the indicative † mood distinguished ?

How is the imperative ‡ mood distinguished ?

How is the potential § mood distinguished ?

How is the subjunctive || mood distinguished ?

How is the infinitive ¶ mood distinguished ?

What is a participle ** ?

Whence does the participle derive its name ?

How many participles are there ? Mention them.

Tenses.

What is a tense †† ?

How many tenses are there ? Mention them.

How is the present tense distinguished ?

How is the imperfect tense distinguished ?

* From *modus*, a manner.

† From *indico*, to show.

‡ From *impero*, to command.

§ From *potentia*, power.

|| From *subjungo*, to subjoin.

¶ From *infinitus*, boundless.

** From *participo*, to partake.

†† From *tempus*, time.

How is the perfect tense distinguished ?

How is the pluperfect tense distinguished ?

How is the first future tense distinguished ?

How is the second future tense distinguished ?

In what mood and tense is the verb in the sentence, "The virtuous youth will honour his parents ?"

Of what mood, tense, and number is the verb in the sentence, "Time flies ?"

What is the mood of each verb in the sentence, "Prepare to die ?"

In what mood is each verb in the sentence, "He would be honoured, if he were as virtuous, as he is rich ?"

Mention the mood, tense, number, and sentence, of the verbs in the following sentences, "He will have arrived in London; We shall all lie down in the grave; He has deserved praise."

What kind of participle is the word Honoured ?

The Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verbs

TO HAVE *and* TO BE.

What is the conjugation of a verb ?

What is the conjugation of an active verb styled ?

What is the conjugation of a passive verb called ?

Conjugate the verb To have, through all its moods and tenses.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

Imperfect tense.

Perfect tense.

Pluperfect tense.

First future tense.

Second future tense.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present tense.

Imperfect tense.

Perfect tense.

Pluperfect tense.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

Perfect tense.

What is the present or active participle?

Mention the perfect or passive participle.

What is the compound perfect participle?

Conjugate the verb To be.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

Imperfect tense.

Perfect tense.
Pluperfect tense.
First future tense.
Second future tense.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

POTENTIAL MOOD.
Present tense.
Imperfect tense.
Perfect tense.
Pluperfect tense.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present tense.
Imperfect tense.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present tense.
Perfect tense.

Mention the present participle.
What is the perfect participle?
What is the compound perfect participle?

The Conjugation of Regular Verbs

ACTIVE.

What verbs active are called regular?
What is the perfect participle of the regular
verb To serve?

Conjugate the regular active verb **To love.**

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

Imperfect tense *.

Perfect tense.

Pluperfect tense.

First future tense.

Second future tense.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present tense.

Imperfect tense.

Perfect tense.

Pluperfect tense.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

Perfect tense.

What is the present participle?

What is the perfect participle?

* The final *ed* of the past tense is probably the auxiliary *Did*, or some equivalent word, put after verbs, at first separately, but in time coalescing with them; thus, *I worked, thou workedst, signify, I work-did, thou work-didst.*

Mention the compound perfect participle.

Of what mood, tense, number, and person, are the verbs Thou shalt read, I had smiled?

Of what mood, tense, number, and person are the verbs We should go, They would have run, Let them remain?

Of what mood, tense, number, and person, is each of the verbs in the sentence, "Teach me to love the virtuous, and let me fly from the vicious"?

Repeat the present tense, indicative mood, of the verb To run.

Repeat the perfect tense, indicative mood, of the verb To fear.

Conjugate the following verbs in the indicative mood, second future tense, To demand, To cease.

Repeat the imperative mood of the verbs To sing, To learn.

What is the infinitive mood, present and perfect tenses, of the verbs To shine, To contrive?

Conjugate the following verbs in the potential mood, present and pluperfect tenses, To believe, To rule.

What is the present participle of To give, To strike, To know?

Repeat the present infinitive, and compound perfect participle of To honour, To fear, To bestow.

What is the third person, plural number, perfect tense, potential mood, of the verbs To amuse, To force, To step?

Repeat the second person singular, present tense, in every mood of the verbs To bind, To go.

Repeat the first person plural, imperfect tense, indicative and potential moods, of To reap, To enjoy, To release.

PASSIVE.

What verbs passive are called regular?

How is a passive verb conjugated?

Conjugate the passive verb To be loved.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

Imperfect tense.

Perfect tense.

Pluperfect tense.

First future tense.

Second future tense.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present tense.

Imperfect tense.

Perfect tense.

Pluperfect tense.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

Imperfect tense.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

Perfect tense.

Repeat the present participle.

What is the perfect participle?

Mention the compound perfect participle.

Of what mood, tense, number, and person, is each of the following verbs, I have been taught, Thou shouldst have been paid, Let them be sent away?

Of what mood and tense are the verbs They might have been united, To have been sold, I shall be hurt, If ye were bruised?

Repeat the present tense in every mood of the passive verb To be honoured.

Repeat the perfect tense in every mood of the verb To be hurried.

Conjugate the following verbs in the indicative mood, second future tense, To be warmed, To be taken.

What are the two passive participles of the verbs To be dismayed, To be forgiven, To be broken?

Conjugate the verb To be forgotten, in the potential mood, perfect and pluperfect tenses.

What is the third person, plural number, second future tense, indicative mood, of the verbs To be hurt, To be held, To be known ?

Repeat the third person, singular number, present tense, in every mood of the verb To be lost.

Repeat the first person singular, and the second person plural, imperfect tense, in every mood of the verbs To be remembered, To be troubled.

Irregular Verbs.

What verbs are called irregular ?

Are all irregular verbs of the same kind ?

Which are of the first kind ?

Which are of the second sort ?

Which are of the third kind ?

Repeat the imperfect tense and perfect or passive participle of the irregular verbs Abide, Am, and Arise.

Repeat the imperfect tense and passive participle of Awake, Bear, to bring forth, and Bear, to carry.

Mention the imperfect tense and passive participle of Beat, Begin, and Bend.

Repeat the imperfect tense and passive participle of Bereave, Beseech, and Bid.

Repeat the imperfect tense and perfect participle of Bind, Bite, and Bleed.

Mention the imperfect tense and passive participle of Blow, Break, and Breed.

Repeat the imperfect tense and perfect participle of Bring, Build *, and Burst.

Repeat the imperfect tense and perfect participle of Buy, Cast, and Catch.

Repeat the imperfect tense and passive participle of Chide, Choose, and Cleave, to adhere.

Mention the imperfect tense and perfect participle of Cleave, to split, Cling, and Clothe.

Mention the imperfect tense and perfect participle of Come, Cost, and Crow.

Repeat the imperfect tense and passive participle of Creep, Cut, and Dare, to venture.

Mention the imperfect tense and perfect participle of Dare, to challenge, Deal, and Dig.

Repeat the imperfect tense and passive participle of Do, Draw, and Drive.

Repeat the imperfect tense and passive participle of Drink, Dwell, and Eat.

Repeat the imperfect tense and passive participle of Fall, Feed, and Feel.

* Johnson and Murray have not admitted the regular form of the preterite and participle of this verb ; but there is perhaps sufficient authority for concurring with Lowth and Priestley, in receiving Built, as well as Built, although it is not in such general use.

Repeat the imperfect tense and passive participle of Fight, Find, and Flee *.

Mention the imperfect tense and perfect participle of Fling, Fly, and Forget.

Mention the imperfect tense and passive participle of Forsake, Freeze, and Get.

Repeat the imperfect tense and perfect participle of Gild, Gird, and Give.

Repeat the imperfect tense and passive participle of Go, Grave, and Grind.

Mention the imperfect tense and passive participle of Grow, Have, and Hang.

Repeat the imperfect tense and perfect participle of Hear, Hew, and Hide.

Repeat the imperfect tense and passive participle of Hit, Hold, and Hurt.

Mention the imperfect tense and passive participle of Keep, Knit, and Know.

Mention the imperfect tense and passive participle of Lade, Lay †, and Lead.

Repeat the imperfect tense and passive participle of Leave, Lend, and Let.

* The verbs Flee and Fly are often confounded. To flee, signifies to run from danger ; To fly, means to move through the air with wings. We flee from an enemy ; a bird flies through the air.

† The active verbs Lay and Set are often used improperly, instead of the neuter verbs Lie and Sit. Some of our best writers are not free from this error.

“ For him, through hostile camps I bent my way ;
For him, thus prostrate at thy feet I lay.”.....POPE.

Repeat the imperfect tense and perfect participle of Lie, to lie down, Load, and Lose.

Mention the imperfect tense and passive participle of Make, Meet, and Mow.

Mention the imperfect tense and passive participle of Pay, Put, and Read.

Repeat the imperfect tense and perfect participle of Rend, Rid, and Ride.

Repeat the imperfect tense and perfect participle of Ring, Rise, and Rive.

Mention the imperfect tense and perfect participle of Run, Saw, and Say.

Mention the imperfect tense and passive participle of See, Seek, and Sell.

Repeat the imperfect tense and passive participle of Send, Set, and Shake.

Mention the imperfect tense and passive participle of Shape, Shave, and Shear.

Repeat the imperfect tense and passive participle of Shed, Shine, and Show.

Repeat the imperfect tense and perfect participle of Shoe, Shoot, and Shrink.

Repeat the imperfect tense and perfect participle of Shred, Shut, and Sing.

Repeat the imperfect tense and passive participle of Sink, Sit, and Slay.

Repeat the imperfect tense and passive participle of Sleep, Slide, and Sling.

Mention the imperfect tense and passive participle of Slink, Slit, and Smite.

Mention the imperfect tense and perfect participle of Sow, Speak, and Speed.

Repeat the imperfect tense and perfect participle of Spend, Spill, and Spin.

Mention the imperfect tense and passive participle of Spit, Split, and Spread.

Mention the imperfect tense and passive participle of Spring, Stand, and Steal.

Repeat the imperfect tense and passive participle of Stick, Sting, and Stink.

Repeat the imperfect tense and perfect participle of Stride, Strike, and String.

Repeat the imperfect tense and perfect participle of Strive, Strow or Strew, and Swear.

Mention the imperfect tense and passive participle of Sweat, Swell, and Swim.

Mention the imperfect tense and passive participle of Swing, Take, and Teach.

Repeat the imperfect tense and perfect participle of Tear, Tell, and Think.

Mention the imperfect tense and perfect participle of Thrive, Throw, and Thrust.

Mention the imperfect tense and passive participle of Tread, Wax, and Wear.

Repeat the imperfect tense and passive participle of Weave, Weep, and Win.

Mention the imperfect tense and perfect participle of Wind * and Work.

* Pope, Butler, and the translators of the Bible, have used Winded as the preterite of this verb ; Wound is however in far more general use.

Mention the imperfect tense and passive participle of *Wring* and *Write*.

Defective Verbs.

What verbs are called defective? Mention some of them *.

CHAPTER 7.—ADVERBS.

WHAT is an adverb? †

Are any adverbs compared?

How are those adverbs compared, which end in *ly* †?

Mention a few of the adverbs.

How may an adverb generally be known?

What words are adverbs in the sentence,
 “We should always endeavour to live peace-
 ably with all men”? — *o. d.*

* The defective verb *Ought* was originally the preterite and perfect participle of the verb *To owe*.

“And give you some tribute of the love and duty I long have ought you.” SPELMAN.

“This blood, which men by treason sought,
 That followed, Sir, which to myself I ought.”

DRYDEN.

This word is now used in the present tense only; and when past duty or obligation is to be signified, the past time is expressed by putting the subsequent verb in the perfect tense; thus, I ought to read; I ought to have read. The reverse takes place in Latin; *Debeo legere*; *debui legere*.

† The termination *ly* is an abbreviation of the adjective *Like*.

CHAPTER 8.—PREPOSITIONS.

WHAT are prepositions * ?

Before what parts of speech are prepositions generally placed ?

Mention the principal prepositions †.

How may a preposition be distinguished ?

Which word is a preposition in the sentence,
 “ He goes towards the sea ” ?

* The relations of things to one another are generally expressed in English by prepositions. In the origin of language and of civilization, prepositions were few ; and when the progress of arts increased the relations of things, they became more numerous. In modern ages, when the extension of mathematical, and the improvements in philosophical science, have produced new combinations of language, and require a greater precision of expression, the number of prepositions has been necessarily increased.

To many of the English prepositions, more than ten different meanings have been assigned ; nor are these meanings marked with slight shades of difference ; the same preposition has been made to bear the most opposite senses. One primary natural sense may however be assigned to each preposition ; and to that sense may be referred all the other significations, which arise from analogical or figurative relations ; thus, the primary sense of the preposition For, which is said by Dr. Johnson to have more than forty significations, appears to be Cause ; as, “ The gulph is remarkable for tempests,” signifies, Tempests are the causes, which render the gulph remarkable. “ I received a letter for him ;” that is, He was the cause of my receiving a letter.

† To the prepositions mentioned by Murray may be added Amongst, Amidst, Around, Besides, Betwixt, Concerning, Nigh, Throughout, Underneath, and Towards.

CHAPTER 9.—CONJUNCTIONS.

WHAT is a conjunction *?

Into what classes are conjunctions divided?

How may a conjunction copulative † be distinguished? *+ 13*

How may a conjunction disjunctive ‡ be distinguished?

Mention the principal copulative conjunctions. —

Repeat the principal disjunctive conjunctions §.

What words are conjunctions in the sentence,

“The pleasures of earth are few and tran-

* “Conjunctions,” says a modern grammarian, “are chiefly the imperative mood and participles of verbs now become obsolete, except in these particular forms. Prepositions are substantives, adjectives, verbs, or participles, mostly abbreviated or corrupted by time, so as to have lost some of the regular forms of construction of such parts of speech.” The conjunction *And*, according to this writer, is from the imperative *an-ad* of the Saxon verb *anan-ad*, and signifies accumulate, heap, add to. The preposition *Of* is from the Saxon *af* (probably from *afara* or *afora*, posterity) and signifies offspring, follower, consequence. This etymologist asserts, that the word *But* is not always a conjunction; that it is sometimes the imperative *bot* of the Saxon verb *botan*, to boot, correct, add, and that it is then a conjunction; but that when it is an abbreviation of the Saxon imperative *be-utan*, from *beon-utan*, to be out, it is a preposition.

† From *copulo*, to join together.

‡ From *disjungo*, to disjoin.

§ Besides the conjunctions, which Murray mentions, Walker enumerates nineteen others, *Albeit*, *Again*, *Also*, *Although*, *Else*, *Except*, *However*, *Likewise*, *Moreover*, *Otherwise*, *Still*, *So*, *Save*, *Saving*, *Seeing*, *Thereupon*, *Without*, *Whether*, and *Whereupon*.

sient, but the joys of heaven are complete and eternal"? 15

CHAPTER 10.—INTERJECTIONS.

WHAT are interjections * ?

Mention some of the interjections.

What part of speech is each word in the sentence,

“My days, alas ! are few and miserable” ?

What part of speech is each word in the sentence, “Oh ! how very near death and eternity may be to me” ?

CHAPTER 11.—DERIVATION. †

FROM what are substantives sometimes derived ?

* “Interjections,” says Harris, “are not so properly parts of speech, as adventitious sounds ; certain voices of nature rather than voices of art, expressing those passions and natural emotions, which spontaneously arise in the human soul upon the view or narrative of interesting events.”

Interjections are not properly susceptible of government. Recourse must therefore be had to the figure ellipsis to resolve the construction of the cases joined to them. “Woe is me ! Well is him !” are equivalent to Woe is to me ! Well is it to him ! These and similar phrases are in reality pure Saxon, in which language Me, Him, &c. are the dative cases, and in English ought to be considered as including in their form the force of the preposition To or For. “Woe worth the day,” signifies, Woe be to the day. The word Worth is not an adjective, but the Saxon verb *worþan*, to be.

† No tongue has undergone greater alterations than the English. The language of our ancestors, the ancient Britons,

is

Whence is the substantive Lover derived ?

From what are verbs sometimes derived ?

is no longer understood among us, and scarcely any remains of it can be discovered in our modern dialect. In proportion as foreigners made more extensive inroads into Britain, their phraseology was blended with that of the natives, whose language at length became a compound of Saxon, Danish, and Norman-French. These were the principal sources of the English tongue, but the stream has been from time to time augmented by the copious influx of the Latin and other languages, with which the pursuits of commerce, the cultivation of learning, and the progress of the arts, have made our ancestors and ourselves acquainted. The same countries, that have supplied us with improvements, have furnished the various terms, by which they are denoted. Music, sculpture, and painting, have borrowed their expressions from Italy; the words used in navigation have been taken from the inhabitants of Flanders and Holland; the French have supplied the expressions used in fortification and military affairs; the terms of mathematics and philosophy have been borrowed from the Latin and Greek; and in the Saxon may be found most of our words in general use, as well as those which belong to agriculture and the common mechanical arts.

The following extracts from writers of different periods will illustrate the steps, by which the English tongue has attained its present state of refinement.

A. D. 1380.

“Oure Fadir that art in Hevenes, hallowid be thi Name. Thi Kingdom come to. Be thi will doon in erthe as in hevene, &c.” WICKLIFFE.

A. D. 1390.

“Alas ! I wepyng am constrained to begin verse of sorrowfull matter, that whilom in florishyng studie made delitable ditees. For lo ! rendyng muses of a Poetes enditen to me hinges to be writen, and drerie teres.” CHAUCER.

A. D. 1470.

Whence are the verbs To salt, To warm, and
To forward, derived? + 19

A. D. 1470.

“When Nembroth by Might, for his own Glorie, made and incorporate the first Realme, and subduyd it to hymself by Tyrannye, he would not have it governyd by any other Rule or Lawe, but by his own Will; by which and for th’ accomplishment thereof he made it.” FORTESCUE.

A. D. 1510.

“O ye, that put your trust and confidence,
In wordly ioy and frayle prosperite,
That so lyue here as ye should neuer hence,
Remember death and loke here vppon me.
Ensaumple I thynke there may no better be.
Your selfe wotte well that in this realme was I,
Your quene but late, and lo now here I lye.” MORE.

A. D. 1550.

“Pronunciation is an apte orderinge bothe of the voyce, countenance, and all the whole bodye, accordynge to the worthines of suche wordes and mater as by speache are declared.” WILSON.

A. D. 1614.

“God, whom the wisest men acknowledge to be a Power ineffable, and Virtue infinite; a light of abundant clarity invisible; an Understanding, which itself can only comprehend; an Essence eternal and spiritual, of absolute pureness and simplicity; was, and is pleased to make himself known by the work of the world.” RALEIGH.

A. D. 1670.

“’Tis not only commended by ancient practice, to celebrate the memory of great and worthy men, as the best thanks which posterity can pay them; but also the examples of virtue are of more vigour, when they are thus contracted into individuals. As the sunbeams, united in a burning-glass to a point, have
greater

From what are adjectives sometimes derived ?

Whence is the adjective Healthy derived ?

From what are substantives likewise derived ?

Whence comes the substantive Whiteness ?

From what are adverbs derived ?

Whence is the adverb Basely derived ?

greater force, than when they are darted from a plain superficies ; so the virtues and actions of one man, drawn together in a single story, strike upon our minds a stronger and more lively impression, than the scatter'd relations of many men and many actions ; and by the same means that they give us pleasure, they afford us profit too." DRYDEN.

A. D. 1712.

" Man, considered in himself, is a very helpless and a very wretched Being. He is subject every Moment to the greatest Calamities and Misfortunes. He is beset with Dangers on all sides, and may become unhappy by numberless Casualties, which he could not foresee, nor have prevented, had he foreseen them.

" It is our Comfort, while we are obnoxious to so many Accidents, that we are under the Care of one, who directs Contingencies, and has in his Hands the Management of every Thing that is capable of annoying or offending us ; who knows the Assistance we stand in need of, and is always ready to bestow it on those who ask it of him.

" The natural Homage, which such a Creature bears to so infinitely Wise and Good a Being, is a firm Reliance on him for the Blessings and Conveniences of Life, and an habitual Trust in him for Deliverance out of all such Dangers and Difficulties as may befall us," ADDISON,

SYNTAX.

WHAT is the third part of grammar?

Of what does syntax * treat?

What is a sentence?

How many kinds of sentences are there? Mention them.

What is a simple sentence?

What is a compound sentence?

Is the following sentence a simple or a compound sentence, "Man is mortal."?

Which of the following sentences is a simple, and which a compound sentence, "Man is mortal and his life is short; the hour of death approaches"?

What is a phrase?

Mention the principal parts of a simple sentence.

What is the subject?

What is the attribute?

What is the object?

What does the nominative denote?

In what part of a sentence is the nominative generally placed?

Where is the object usually placed?

* From *σύν*, with, and *τάσσω*, to put in order.

Which word is the subject in the following sentence, "A wise man governs his passions"?

Which is the attribute in the same sentence?

Which word in the preceding sentence is the object?

Which word is the subject, which the attribute, and which the object, in the sentence,

"Temperance preserves health"? + 3

Of how many parts does syntax consist? Mention them.

What is concord?

What is government? — j

RULE I.

With what must a verb agree?

In what respects?

What word in the following sentence is a verb, and which word is the nominative case to it, "O virtue! how amiable thou art"?

With which word does the verb agree in the sentence, "Time consumes iron and stone"?

Correct the following sentences, "Thou was there; He wilt be here; He have lost his character; She dare not go"? — 10

RULE II.

Do two or more nouns of singular number, connected by copulative conjunctions, require the verbs, nouns, and pronouns which

agree with them, to be in the singular or in the plural number *?

Of what number must the verb be in the sentence, "Industry and frugality lead to contentment and wealth"?

RULE III.

Do singular substantives, joined together by conjunctions disjunctive, require singular or plural verbs, nouns, and pronouns?

Why must the verbs, nouns, and pronouns be of the singular number in this case?

Of what number must the verb be in the sentence, "Neither avarice nor cruelty appeared in his actions"?

Correct the sentences, "His virtue and piety engages the esteem of all; Neither Thomas nor John were at home."

Why is the following sentence inaccurate, "Neither the exalted genius, nor the unwearied zeal of Alfred, were sufficient to overcome these obstacles"?

RULE IV.

Of what number must the verb or pronoun be, which agrees with a noun of multitude?

* It is not necessary, in this case, that the different nominatives be connected or associated by conjunctions; as, "Honour, justice, religion itself, were derided and blasphemed, by these profligate wretches."

RULE V.

With what must pronouns agree ?

In what respects ?

Of what person is the relative ?

With which word do the relative pronouns agree in the sentence, "This is the king, whom I revere, and whose subject I am" ?

Correct the following sentence, "The men, which are very suspicious, are seldom very honest ; a man may be very happy, though they do not possess great wealth."

Of what number and person must the relative be in the sentence, "The man, who is virtuous, is happy" ?

Correct the following sentences, "He, who trust in divine mercy, will never be forsaken ; History shews us the regard and veneration, that has always been paid to learning."

RULE VI.

What is the nominative case to the verb, when no nominative comes between the relative and the verb ?

If a nominative comes between the relative and the verb, by what is the relative governed ?

What is the nominative case to each verb in the sentence, "The master, who instructs us, is worthy of our love" ?

RULE VII.

When the relative is preceded by two nominatives of different persons, with which must the relative and verb agree * ?

RULE VIII.

To what does every adjective and every adjective pronoun belong ?

With what must adjective pronouns agree ?

In what respect ?

Why is the pronoun *This* used in the singular number in the sentence, "*This poem was written by Milton*" ?

Correct the sentence, "*These sort of things are not valuable.*"

RULE IX.

With what does the article *a* or *an* agree ?

With what does the article *the* agree ?

Are the articles ever omitted † ?

How must they be applied when used ?

* The construction in this case is by no means arbitrary : too much attention cannot be paid to the sense, which is to be conveyed ; as by it the number and person of the verb must be determined.

† The articles are generally omitted before proper names ; there are however many exceptions to this rule. The names of most rivers, seas, and mountains, take the definite article before them ; as, the Nile, the Baltic, the Alps. The names of some countries

RULE X.

In what case does one substantive govern another, which signifies a different thing?

Correct the following sentences, "His brothers sorrows made him sorrowful; the prisoners dungeons are thrown open."

RULE XI.

What case do active verbs govern?

Why are the two pronouns in the following sentence used in the accusative case, "Industry makes me respectable; religion makes me happy?"

Correct the sentences, "Who did you leave at the house? They, who you love, I saw at Rome."

RULE XII.

In what mood does one verb govern another, that follows it or depends upon it?

Is the word 'To' always used before the latter verb?

By what word is the infinitive governed in the sentence, "Learn to be wise by others' harm"?

RULE XIII.

What should be particularly observed in the

countries also have from long custom admitted the article, without any apparent reason; as, the Hague.

The article *the* was formerly used before the relative pronouns, but this phraseology is not now in use.

use of words and phrases, which in point of time relate to each other ?

What ought to be said instead of, "The Lord hath given, and the Lord hath taken away" ?

What should we say instead of, "I remember the family more than twenty years" ? — 5

RULE XIV.

What government have participles ?

By what are the accusatives governed in the sentence, "I was teaching him, as you desired me" ?

Correct the sentence, "The man, who you are thus reviling, is your best friend." — //

RULE XV.

Have adverbs any government ?

In what part of a sentence must adverbs be placed ?

RULE XVI.

What effect on each other have two negatives * ?

What is the meaning of the sentence, "Nor did they not perceive him" ?

What is the meaning of the sentence, "His

* In this respect our language accords with the Latin ; in Greek and French, two or more negatives strengthen the negation.

language, though inelegant, is not ungrammatical" ?

What is the meaning of the sentence, "He did not give me nothing" ?

RULE XVII.

What case do prepositions govern ?

By what is the first and the last word governed in the following sentence, "Whom did he expect to meet with, when he came to you" ?

Correct the sentence, "Who are you wishing for ?"

RULE XVIII.

Do conjunctions connect like moods, tenses, and cases, or different ones ?

Correct the sentence, "He loved her and I, more than he loved his father and thou."

RULE XIX.

What mood do conjunctions require after them ?

When must the subjunctive mood be used ?

What conjunctions require the indicative mood ?

RULE XX.

When different things are compared, is the latter noun or pronoun governed by the conjunction Than or As ?

With what does it sometimes agree ?

By what is it sometimes governed ?

RULE XXI.

What is an ellipsis ?

For what purposes is the figure ellipsis used ?

What words are omitted, by the figure ellipsis, in the following sentence, "He was a learned, wise, and good man" ?

When is the use of the ellipsis improper ?

What word should be supplied in the sentence, "We are apt to love who love us" ?

What should be said instead of, "A beautiful field and trees" ?

RULE XXII.

What ought to be observed in the construction of a sentence ?

In what respect is the following sentence inaccurate, "He was more beloved, but not so much admired, as Cinthio" ?

PROSODY.

Of how many parts does prosody * consist ?

What does the first part teach ?

What does the latter part teach ?

What is accent † ?

What is quantity ?

How is quantity considered ?

* The word Prosody, from *προσῳδία*, signifies properly the accent of syllables; but it is here used in its common application to quantity, &c. as well as to accent.



† Accents were first marked by Aristophanes, a grammarian of Byzantium, who lived upwards of two hundred years before the Christian æra.

A great contrariety of opinion exists among the learned concerning accent and quantity. Although the controversy is in a great measure confined to the learned languages, a short account of it may not be unacceptable to the English student.

It is asserted, by some writers, that accent necessarily lengthens the syllable, on which it falls, and that quantity consequently depends on it: others, with greater propriety, have contended, that accent does not make any addition to the length of a syllable, and that it is perfectly distinct from quantity, though by no means inconsistent with it. To support the latter opinion, it will be sufficient to make a few extracts from an essay on accent by Dr. Foster, and from the truly excellent Greek grammar of Dr. Valpy.



“ It

When is a vowel or syllable long ?

Why is a syllable long when the accent is on the vowel ?  

When is a syllable short ?

Why is a syllable short when the accent is on the consonant ?

What time does a long syllable require in the pronunciation of it ?  

“ It is evident that nature hath given the voice a variety of tones that gradually rise or fall above or below each other. This is the first and grand division of sounds into high and low. In singing, many of these are used ; in common discourse and reading fewer.

“ It is evident likewise, that the human voice, like every wind instrument, has a power of shortening or lengthening any of those sounds it utters.

“ On the former division of these sounds is founded what grammarians have called accent, relating merely to the particular elevation or depression of them on certain syllables. The marks of which are ' for the elevation, ` for the depression, and ~ or ~ for the elevation and depression joined on the same syllable, forming what is called a circumflex ; as the two when separate are called the acute and the grave.

“ On the latter division is founded what is termed quantity, regarding only the quantity of time taken up in expressing any of them. The delay of the voice in pronouncing them forms the long time, marked thus ~ ; the quickness of the voice in hastening over them forms the short one, marked thus `.

“ From hence it appears that both accent and quantity are equally founded in the very nature of the human voice, and are necessary to, and inseparable from it ; that consequently no language can, or ever could be pronounced without them, except you suppose a monotony and equalibility in the voice, the existence of which it is very difficult to conceive.

“ It

What is emphasis ?

By what must the emphatic words be sometimes distinguished ?

What are pauses ?

What are tones ?

What is versification ?

What is rhyme ?

“It may be remarked that accent, though closely united with quantity, is not only distinct from it, but in the formation of the voice really antecedent to it. The pitch or height of the note is taken first, and then the continuance of it is settled ; by the former of these, the accent is determined ; by the latter, the quantity. So closely combined and inseparable are these two things, which have sometimes been represented as utterly incompatible with each other : so distinct likewise are these, which at other times have occasioned so much perplexity by being confounded together. They depend but on one operation of the voice, belong but to one sound, which sound, though a single one, is capable of mensuration two ways, in quantity of elevation and degree of continuance. Height and length, though two relative things, do always subsist together in one subject.

“ In our language the distinction between accent and quantity is obvious. The accent falls on the antepenultime equally in the words *Liberty* and *Library*, yet in the former the tone only is elevated, in the latter the syllable is also lengthened. The same difference will appear in *Báron* and *Bácon*, in *Lével* and *Léver*, in *Reáding*, the name of the place in which these observations are written, and the participle *Reáding*”

PUNCTUATION.

WHAT is punctuation?

What pause does the comma represent?

What pause is represented by the semicolon?

What pause does the colon represent?

What pause is represented by the period?

How is the comma marked?

How is the semicolon marked?

How is the colon marked?

How is the period marked?

How is the comma used?

How is the semicolon used?

How is the colon used?

When is the period used?

Are there any other points besides those, which mark the pauses? Mention them.

What do these marks denote?

How is the interrogative point marked?

How is the exclamation point marked?

How is the parenthesis marked?

How is an apostrophe marked?

How is a caret marked?

How is a hyphen marked?

How is the acute accent marked?

- How is the grave accent marked ?
 By what mark is a long syllable distinguished ?
 By what mark is a short syllable distinguished ?
 What is the mark, which distinguishes a short syllable, denominated ?
 How is a diæresis marked ?
 What does a diæresis shew ?
 How is a section marked ?
 How is a paragraph marked ?
 How is a quotation distinguished ?
 How are crotchets or brackets marked ?
 For what purpose are brackets used ?
 How is an index marked ?
 What does an index point out ?
 How is a brace marked ?
 For what purpose is a brace used ?
 How is an asterisk marked ?
 To what does an asterisk direct the reader ?
 How is an ellipsis marked ?
 How is an obelisk marked ?
 How are parallels marked ?
 For what purpose are obelisks, parallels, the letters of the alphabet, and figures, sometimes used ?

CAPITALS.

- Mention the first class of words, which should begin with capitals.
 What is the second class of words, which should begin with capital letters ?

What is the third class of words, which generally begin with capitals?

Mention the fourth class of words, which should begin with capitals.

Mention the fifth class of words, which usually begin with capital letters.

What is the sixth class of words, which are generally begun with capitals?

Mention the seventh class of words beginning with capital letters.

Mention the eighth class of words, which should be written with capitals.

Mention the ninth class of words, which should begin with capital letters.

PART II.
QUESTIONS,

ADAPTED TO SUBORDINATE RULES.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

LETTERS.

IN what respects is the English alphabet imperfect?

How are the letters *w* and *y* proved to be consonants when they begin a word?

How does it appear that *w* and *y* are vowels when they do not begin a word or syllable?

How many sounds has the vowel *a*? Mention them.

How is the diphthong *aa* generally pronounced?

How is the diphthong *æ* pronounced?

What sound have the diphthongs *ai* and *ay*?

How is the diphthong *au* generally sounded?

What sound has the diphthong *aw*?

How many sounds has the letter *c*? Mention them.

How is *c* pronounced in words derived from the Greek?

How many sounds has the vowel *e*? Mention them.

How is the diphthong *ea* pronounced?

What sound has the triphthong *eau*?

What sounds has the diphthong *ei*?

What sounds has the diphthong *eo*?

How are the diphthongs *eu* and *ew* pronounced?

How is the diphthong *ey* pronounced?

How many sounds has the consonant *g*? Mention them.

How many sounds has the vowel *i*? Mention them.

What sounds has the diphthong *ia*?

What sounds has the diphthong *ie*?

How is the triphthong *ieu* pronounced?

How is the diphthong *io* pronounced?

How is the triphthong *iou* pronounced?

How many sounds has the vowel *o*? Mention them.

How is the diphthong *oa* sounded?

What sounds has the diphthong *oe*?

How are the diphthongs *oi* and *oy* pronounced?

How is the diphthong *oo* sounded?

What sounds has the diphthong *ou*?

How is the diphthong *ow* pronounced?

How is *ph* generally pronounced?

How many sounds has the letter *s*? Mention them.

How many sounds has the vowel *u*? Mention them.

What sounds has the diphthong *ua* ?

What sounds has the diphthong *ue* ?

What sounds has the diphthong *ui* ?

How is the diphthong *uo* pronounced ?

How is the diphthong *uy* pronounced ?

What sound has the letter *w* when it is a consonant ?

How is *w* pronounced before the letter *h* ?

How is the letter *w* sounded when it is a vowel ?

How many sounds has the letter *x* ? Mention them..

What sound has the letter *y* when it is a consonant ?

What sound has the letter *y* when it is a vowel ?

How is the consonant *z* pronounced ?

WORDS.

What is the first rule for spelling words ?

What is the second rule for spelling words ?

What is the third rule for spelling words ?

What is the fourth rule for spelling words ?

What is the fifth rule for spelling words ?

What is the sixth rule for spelling words ?

What is the seventh rule for spelling words ?

What is the eighth rule for spelling words ?

What is the ninth rule for spelling words ?

What is the tenth rule for spelling words ?

What is the eleventh rule for spelling words ?

ETYMOLOGY.

ARTICLES.

Is *a* or is *an* used before words beginning with *u* long?

Before what nouns is the article omitted?

Where is an adjective placed when it is used with the noun, to which the article relates?

What exception is there to the rule, which directs that the indefinite article should be joined to substantives in the singular number only?

What is the effect of the definite article when it is applied to adverbs in the comparative and superlative degree?

SUBSTANTIVES.

How are proper names used when an article is annexed to them?

What words are added to common names when they are used to denote individuals?

When the substantive singular ends in *ch* hard, how is the plural formed?

How is the plural formed when the singular ends in *o*?

What is the plural number of Man, Woman, and Ox?

What is the plural of Child, Brother, and Foot ?

What is the plural of the nouns Goose, Tooth, and Mouse ?

What is the plural of Penny, Die, signifying an instrument used in play, and Die, an instrument for coining ?

Should the words Pains, Riches, Mathematics, &c. be construed as singular or as plural nouns ?

Of what number is the substantive News ?

Of what number is the noun Means ?

What is the plural of Cherub, Seraph, and Antithesis ?

What is the plural of Automaton, Basis, and Crisis ?

Repeat the plural of Criterion, Diæresis, and Ellipsis.

What is the plural of Emphasis, Hypothesis, and Metamorphosis ?

Repeat the plural of Phænomenon, Appendix, and Arcanum.

What is the plural of Axis, Calx, and Datum ?

Repeat the plural of Effluvium, Encomium, and Erratum.

Repeat the plural of Genius, Genus, and Index.

Repeat the plural of Lamina, Medium, and Magus.

What is the plural of Memorandum, Radius, and Stamen ?

Repeat the plural of Stratum and Vortex.

When the thing, to which another is said to belong, is expressed by a circumlocation or by many terms, to which of the terms is the sign of the possessive case added?

PRONOUNS.

Why have not the personal pronouns of the first and second person the three genders, as well as the pronoun of the third person?

Are the relative pronouns Which, That, and What declinable?

What word is sometimes used as the possessive case of What?

When is the word That a relative pronoun?

When is That a demonstrative pronoun?

When is the word That a conjunction?

Mention the two words, which are used in conjunction with pronouns, to strengthen their meaning.

What words are now used in the nominative case, instead of Hisself and Theirselves?

What is the signification of the distributive pronoun Each?

What is the import of the word Every?

What does the pronoun Either signify?

What does the word Neither signify?

Which of the indefinite pronouns are declined?

Repeat the genitive case and plural number of the pronoun One.

Of what is the word Another composed ?

Of what number is the pronoun None ?

VERBS.

What verbs are called transitive ?

Why are active verbs called transitive ?

Why are neuter verbs denominated intransitive ?

What may a verb neuter become by the addition of a preposition to it ?

Is the present participle always active ?

Is the perfect participle always passive ?

How is the participle distinguished from the adjective ?

Are participles ever used as substantives ?

What difference is there between the potential and subjunctive moods ?

How is the perfect tense of a verb distinguished from the imperfect ?

Why is not the imperative mood strictly entitled to three persons ?

When are the words Have, Be, Will, and Do, principal verbs, and not auxiliaries ?

What is the peculiar force of the auxiliary Do ?

What does the auxiliary Let express ?

What do the auxiliaries May and Might express ?

What do the words Can and Could signify ?

What is the peculiar force of the auxiliary
Must ?

What do the words Should and Would denote ?

What tenses are called simple tenses ?

What tenses are called compound tenses ?

May the active verb be conjugated by adding its present or active participle to the auxiliary verb To be, through all its moods and tenses ?

When there are two or more auxiliaries joined to the participle of the principal verb, which of them is varied according to number and person ?

How are neuter verbs conjugated ?

Repeat the imperfect tense of the defective verbs Can, May, and Shall.

Repeat the imperfect tense of the defective verbs Will, Must, and Ought.

What verbs are denominated impersonal verbs ?

How many verbs are there in the English language ?

How many irregular verbs are there ?

ADVERBS.

Are there any words in the English language, which are sometimes used as adverbs, and sometimes as other parts of speech ? Mention some of them.

To what classes may adverbs be reduced ?

When is the word Therefore an adverb ?

When is Therefore a conjunction ?

When are such words as Consequently and Accordingly conjunctions ?

PREPOSITIONS.

For what are prepositions in English principally used ?

What does the preposition Of denote ?

What is the force of the preposition To or Unto ?

What does the preposition For indicate ?

What is the force of the preposition By ?

What does the preposition With indicate ?

To what does the preposition In relate ?

How is the preposition Into used ?

To what does the preposition Within relate ?

What is the signification of the preposition Without ?

What parts of speech do some of the prepositions sometimes appear to resemble ?

CONJUNCTIONS.

Mention some of those words, which are occasionally used as conjunctions, adverbs, and prepositions.

Are the relative pronouns connectives ?

What do conjunctions often unite, when they appear to unite only words ?

Are conjunctions ever used to connect words only ?

DERIVATION,

How are verbs derived from other parts of speech ?

How are adjectives denoting plenty derived from substantives ?

How are adjectives denoting the matter, of which any thing is made, derived from substantives ?

How are adjectives denoting abundance derived from substantives ?

How are adjectives denoting plenty, but with some kind of diminution, derived from substantives ?

How are adjectives denoting want derived from substantives ?

How are adjectives denoting likeness derived from substantives ?

Are there any adjectives derived from other adjectives or from substantives, by adding *ish* to them ?

What does the termination *ish* import, when added to adjectives ?

What does the termination *ish* signify, when added to substantives ?

What do those adjectives signify, which are formed from substantives or verbs by adding the termination *able* ?

How are substantives derived from adjectives ?

How are adverbs of quality derived from adjectives ?

How are some substantives derived from other substantives ?

What do those substantives signify, which end in *hood* or *head* ?

What do substantives ending in *ship* signify ?

What do substantives ending in *ery* signify ?

What do substantives which end in *wick*, *rick*, and *dom* denote ?

What do substantives ending in *ian* signify ?

What do substantives which end in *ment* and *age* signify ?

From what are some substantives ending in *ard* derived ?

What do substantives ending in *ard* denote ?

How are those few substantives formed, which have the form of diminutives ?

By whom, and at what period, was the first alteration in the English language made ?

By whom, and at what time, was the next change introduced into our tongue ?

At what time did William the Conqueror effect another alteration ?

From what sources has the English language been enriched ?

SYNTAX.

How many sorts of simple sentences are there ?

Mention them.

When is a sentence said to be explicative ?

When is a sentence said to be interrogative ?

When is a sentence said to be imperative ?

Does the nominative case precede, or does it follow the verb or auxiliary, in an interrogative or imperative sentence ?

RULE I.

Is not an infinitive mood or part of a sentence sometimes the nominative case to a verb ?

Has every verb, except in the infinitive mood or the participle, a nominative case either expressed or understood ?

To what must every nominative case, the case absolute excepted, belong ?

When a verb comes between two nominatives of different numbers, with which must the verb agree ?

When is the nominative case called the case absolute ?

In what part of a sentence is the nominative generally placed ?

When is the nominative placed after the verb ?
Are the phrases *As follows*, *As appears*, &c.
preferable to *As follow*, *As appear*, &c. ?

RULE II.

When singular nouns and pronouns of several persons are connected by copulative conjunctions, of what person must the pronoun or verb be, which agrees with them ?

RULE III.

When singular pronouns, or a noun and pronoun, of different persons are disjunctively connected, with which person must the verb agree ?

When a disjunctive conjunction occurs between a singular and a plural noun or pronoun, of what number must the verb be ?

RULE IV.

What ought to be considered in order to know whether a singular or a plural verb should be used after a noun of multitude ?

RULE V.

Must every relative have an antecedent either expressed or implied ?

Are the pronouns **Who, Which, What, That,** and their compounds, placed before or after the verb ?

Is it proper to use personal pronouns in the same part of a sentence, as the noun which they represent ?

Should the relative pronoun **That,** or should the other relatives, be used after an adjective in the superlative degree, and after the pronominal adjective **Same** ?

In what case must a pronoun of the first person be put after the interjections **O ! Oh !** and **Ah** ?

When the pronoun, which follows the interjections, is of the second person, in what case must it be ?

What pronoun is frequently joined in explanatory sentences with a noun or pronoun of the masculine or feminine gender ?

What is the pronoun **It** sometimes employed to express ?

RULE VI.

When both the antecedent and the relative become nominatives, each to different verbs, is the relative the nominative to the former or to the latter verb ?

When the relative pronoun is of the interrogative kind, in what case must the noun or pronoun be, which contains the answer ?

RULE VII.

When the relative and the verb have been made to agree with either of two preceding nominatives of different persons, is it necessary to preserve that agreement throughout the sentence ?

RULE VIII.

Is it allowable to use the word Means as a singular noun ?

Do the adjective pronouns Each, Every, and Either agree with nouns, pronouns, and verbs of the singular, or of the plural number ?

Are not adjectives sometimes improperly applied as adverbs ?

Are not adverbs sometimes improperly used as adjectives ?

Are double comparatives and superlatives proper ?

Do adjectives, that have in themselves a superlative signification, admit of the comparative or superlative degree superadded ?

Where is the adjective usually placed ?

When is the adjective placed after the substantive ?

RULE IX.

How does the article *a* determine or limit the thing spoken of?

How does the article *The* determine the thing spoken of?

For what part of speech is the definite article sometimes used?

. RULE X.

When two or more substantives, signifying the same person or thing, occur in a sentence, should either of them be put in the genitive case?

Is the preposition *Of*, used with a substantive, always equivalent to the possessive case?

Do not substantives govern pronouns, as well as nouns, in the possessive case?

How is the pronoun *His* to be considered, when detached from the noun, to which it relates?

If several nouns come together in the genitive case, is the apostrophe with *s* annexed to all of them?

If any words intervene, should the sign of the possessive be annexed to more than the last substantive?

Is it proper to insert explanatory circumstances between a genitive case and the word which follows it?

Is it not sometimes inelegant to use the genitive case?

Are not both the genitive termination and the preposition *Of* sometimes used ?

When an entire clause of a sentence, beginning with a participle of the present tense, is used as one name, or to express one idea or circumstance, in what case may the noun be put on which it depends ?

RULE XI.

Have verbs neuter any government of case ?

Although neuter verbs always retain a neuter signification, do they not admit, in many instances, of the passive form ?

What case follows the neuter verb *To be* ?

What case follows passive verbs, which signify naming, &c. ?

What case does the word *Let* govern ?

RULE XII.

Mention the verbs, which have commonly other verbs following them in the infinitive mood without the sign *To*.

By what is the infinitive mood frequently governed ?

Has not the infinitive mood much of the nature of a substantive ?

Is the infinitive mood ever made absolute ?

RULE XIII.

In what respect is the following sentence inaccurate, "The last week I intended to have written"?

What must be remembered in order to preserve consistency in the time of verbs?

What do verbs of the infinitive mood in the following forms, To write, To be writing, and To be written, always denote?

What do verbs of the infinitive mood in the following forms always denote, To have been writing, To have written, and To have been written?

What form of the infinitive must be used, in order to express the past time with the defective verb Ought?

RULE XIV.

What do participles become when they have the article *a* or *the* before them, and the preposition *Of* after them?

Is it proper to use a participle with the definite article before it, without the preposition *Of* following it?

Is the same rule, that is applicable to the article and participle, applicable also to the pronoun and participle when similarly associated?

May the perfect participle and the imperfect tense be used indiscriminately?

RULE XV.

What ought to be chiefly regarded in the position of adverbs?

How is the adverb *There* often used?

In what part of a sentence is the adverb *Never* generally placed?

Is not the adverb *Where* sometimes used, instead of the relative pronoun and a preposition?

Is it proper to use the preposition *From* before the adverbs *Hence*, *Thence*, and *Whence*?

Should the adverbs *Here*, *There*, and *Where*, or *Hither*, *Thither*, and *Whither*, be applied to verbs signifying motion?

RULE XVI.

Is an affirmation better expressed by a regular affirmative, than by two separate negatives?

When may two negatives be used with a good effect, to express an affirmation?

RULE XVII.

Are the prepositions *To* and *For* always expressed?

Is the preposition ever separated from the relative, which it governs ?

Is it elegant to separate the preposition from its noun, in order to connect different prepositions with the same noun ?

Must different relations and different senses be expressed by the same or by different prepositions ?

What preposition is used before nouns of place, when they follow verbs and participles signifying motion ?

What preposition is generally used after the neuter verb To be when it comes before a noun of place ?

What preposition is set before countries, cities, and large towns ?

What preposition is used before villages, single houses, and cities which are in distant countries ?

Are participles ever used as prepositions ?

RULE XVIII.

When verbs of different moods or tenses are connected by conjunctions, should the nominative case be annexed to each of them ?

RULE XIX.

Mention the conjunctions, which generally require the subjunctive mood after them.

When do these conjunctions admit of the indicative mood?

What mood do *Lest* and *That* require after them, when they are annexed to a command preceding?

What mood must follow *If* with *But* annexed to it, when futurity is denoted?

What mood should be used with the conjunctions *If* and *But*, when future time is not signified?

From what is it supposed that the conjunctive form of words now in use arose?

What signification has that part of the verb, which is generally called the present tense of the subjunctive mood?

Is it proper to use the subjunctive mood in cases wherein contingency and futurity do not concur?

Do the auxiliaries of the potential mood change the termination of the second person singular, when they are applied to the subjunctive?

What are the correspondent conjunctions of the words *Though* and *Whether*?

What are the correspondent conjunctions of *Either* and *Neither*?

Mention the corresponding conjunctions of *As*, when a comparison of equality or quality is to be expressed.

Mention the correspondent conjunction of the word So with a verb expressing a comparison of quality.

What is the correspondent word of So with a negative and an adjective expressing a comparison of quantity ?

What is the correspondent word of So, when a consequence is to be expressed ?

Is a double conjunctive ever used in two correspondent clauses of a sentence ?

When has the particle As the force of a relative pronoun ?

RULE XX.

In what case must the relative Who be put after the word Than ?

RULE XXI.

What words are omitted, by the figure ellipsis, in the following sentence, "A man, woman, and child" ?

Supply the words, which are omitted in the following sentence, "The laws of God and man."

What words are omitted in the sentence, "A delightful garden and orchard" ?

Supply the pronouns, which are omitted, by the figure ellipsis, in the following sentence, "I love and fear him."

Supply the words which are omitted in the sentences, "She was young, beautiful, and good;" "I went to see and hear him;" "They must and shall be punished."

What word is elliptically omitted in the following sentence, "He spoke and acted wisely"?

Supply the conjunctions, which are omitted, by the figure ellipsis, in the following sentence, "They confess the power, wisdom, goodness, and love of their Creator."

What words are omitted in the sentence, "O pity and shame"?

Supply the words, which are omitted in the following sentence, "He will often argue that if this part of our trade were well cultivated, we should gain from one nation; and, if another, from another."

Supply the words, which are omitted in the sentences, "Who is me;" "To let blood;" "To go a fishing;" "I dine at two o'clock."

RULE XXII.

Correct the following sentence, "This dedication may serve for almost any book that has, is, or shall be published."

Correct the sentence, "O ! shut not up my soul with the sinners, nor my life with the blood-thirsty ; in whose hands is wickedness, and their right hand is full of gifts."

What should be said instead of, "We have the power of retaining, altering, and compounding those images, which we have once received, into all the varieties of picture and vision" ?

PROSODY

PRONUNCIATION.

Accent.

For what purpose is accent used?

Has every word in our language of more than one syllable an accented syllable?

How many kinds of accent are there? Mention them.

What is the principal accent?

What is the secondary accent?

On what part of a word derived from the Saxon is the accent generally placed?

Where does the accent fall in words derived from Latin and Greek?

By what is accent in a great measure regulated?

Mention the three great principles of accentuation.

Which syllable is commonly accented in dissyllables formed by affixing a termination?

Which syllable is commonly accented in dissyllables formed by prefixing a syllable to the radical word?

Which syllable is generally accented in dissyllables, which are both nouns and verbs ?

Mention the exceptions to the rule, which directs that of dissyllables, which are at once nouns and verbs, the verb should have the accent on the latter, and the noun on the former syllable.

Which syllable is accented in dissyllables ending in *y*, *our*, *ow*, *le*, *ish*, *ck*, *ter*, *age*, *en*, and *et* ?

Which syllable is accented in dissyllable nouns ending in *er* ?

Which syllable is accented in dissyllable verbs terminating in a consonant and *e* final ?

Which syllable is commonly accented in dissyllable nouns, which have a diphthong in the second syllable ?

Which syllable is accented in dissyllables that have two vowels, which are separated in the pronunciation ?

What accent have trisyllables, which are formed by adding a termination or prefixing a syllable ?

Which syllable is accented in trisyllables ending in *ous*, *al*, *ion* ?

Which syllable is accented in trisyllables, which end in *ce*, *ent*, *ate* ?

When have not trisyllables ending in *ce*, *ent*, and *ate*, the accent on the first syllable ?

Which syllable is accented in trisyllables ending in *y*?

On which syllable is the accent placed in trisyllables, which end in *y*, *re*, *le*, *ude*?

Which syllable is accented in trisyllables ending in *ator*, and in trisyllables which have a diphthong in the middle syllable, or a vowel before two consonants?

From what language are most of those trisyllables derived, which have the accent on the last syllable?

How are some trisyllables formed, which have the accent on the last syllable?

On which syllable are words of more than three syllables generally accented?

On which syllable is the accent generally placed in words ending in *ator*?

Which syllable is commonly accented in polysyllables ending in *le*?

On which syllable is the accent placed in polysyllables ending in *ion*, *ous*, *ty*, *ia*, *io*, *cal*?

Although the syllable, on which the principal accent is placed, is fixed and certain, yet is not the secondary frequently made the principal, and the principal the secondary accent?

Quantity.

Are unaccented syllables generally long or short?

Mention a few words, in which unaccented syllables are long.

Of what quantity are vowels under the principal accent before the terminations *ia*, *io*, and *ion*?

Mention the exceptions to the preceding rule.

Of what quantity are vowels, that immediately precede the terminations *ity* and *ety*?

If one consonant precedes the termination *ity* or *ety*, of what quantity is every preceding accented vowel?

Of what quantity are vowels under the principal accent before the terminations *ic* and *ical*, preceded by a single consonant?

Mention some of those terminations, in which the vowel in the antepenultimate syllable is always pronounced short.

On what does quantity, or proportion of time in pronunciation, greatly depend?

Emphasis.

Of what advantage in pronunciation is emphasis?

How many kinds of emphasis are there?

Mention them.

When is emphasis simple?

When is emphasis complex?

May the emphasis ever be continued, with a little variation, on two and sometimes on three words together?

What does emphasis generally regulate ?

Although the quantity of syllables is fixed in words separately pronounced, yet does not emphasis frequently cause it to be changed, when these words are ranged in sentences ?

Does emphasis ever change the seat of the accent ?

How may the proper management of emphasis be acquired ?

Against what error is it necessary to guard in the use of emphasis ?

Pauses.

Of what use are pauses ?

How many kinds of pauses are there ? Mention them.

When should an emphatical pause be made ?

What is the most frequent and principal use of pauses ?

Is punctuation sufficient to regulate the pauses properly in reading ?

What is the primary use of points or stops ?

With what must pauses be accompanied ?

What kind of pause should be used when the sense is incomplete ?

What kind of pause should be used when the sense is complete and finished ?

Is the closing pause the same as that unnatural fall of the voice or cadence, with

which many readers improperly finish a sentence?

What is the best method of correcting a uniform cadence?

Tones.

In what respect do tones differ from emphasis?

Whence arise the use and necessity of tones?

How may the proper management of tones be acquired?

VERSIFICATION.

Feet.

WHAT are the constituent parts of verse?

What is a foot?

Why is a certain number of connected syllables in poetry denominated a foot?

How were poetical feet measured among the Romans?

How is the movement of a verse marked in English?

What advantage have we over the ancients in our poetical measures?

Of how many syllables do poetical feet consist?

How many kinds of feet are there? Mention them.

How is a trochee distinguished?

How is an iambus distinguished?

How is a spondee distinguished?

What syllables has a pyrrhic?

How is a dactyl distinguished ?

What syllables are there in an amphibrach ?

How is an anapæst distinguished ?

What syllables has a tribrach ?

Which of the preceding feet are denominated principal feet ?

Mention the feet which are denominated secondary feet.

Why are the spondee, tribrach, &c. termed secondary feet ?

Is there more than one kind of iambic verse ?

Of what does the shortest form of the English iambic consist ?

Give an example.

Of what does the second form of the English iambic consist ?

Give an example.

Of what does the third form of our iambic consist ?

Give an example.

Of what does the fourth form consist ?

Give an example.

Of what does the fifth kind consist ?

Give an example.

What is that species of iambic verse termed, which consists of five iambuses ?

Of what does the sixth form of the English iambic consist ?

Give an example.

What is the sixth kind of iambic verse called ?

Of what does the seventh species consist ?

Give an example.

Where are the accents to be placed in all iambic measures ?

Is there more than one sort of trochaic verse ?

Of what does the shortest trochaic verse in our language consist ?

Give an example.

What is there remarkable in this measure ?

Of what does the second form of trochaic verse consist ?

Give an example.

Of what does the third kind consist ?

Give an example.

Of what does the fourth form consist ?

Give an example.

Of what does the fifth species consist ?

Give an example.

Of what does the sixth kind consist ?

Give an example.

Where is the accent to be placed in trochaic measures ?

Is the dactylic a common measure ?

Give an example of a dactylic verse.

Is there more than one sort of anapæstic verse ?

Of what does the shortest anapæstic verse consist ?

Give an example.

This measure not being a proper anapaestic verse, give an example of the first and simplest form of our genuine anapaestic.

Of what does the second species of anapaestic verse consist ?

Give an example.

What is there remarkable in the second kind of anapaestic verse ?

Of what does the third kind consist ?

Give an example.

Are the different kinds of feet ever intermixed with each other ?

Poetical Pauses.

How many kinds of pauses are there? Mention them.

What are the sentential pauses ?

How are the harmonic pauses subdivided ?

What is the nature of the final pause ?

What is the nature of the cæsural pause ?

On what syllable of an heroic verse is the cæsura generally found ?

Melody, Harmony, and Expression.

What are the three great objects of poetical numbers ?

What is meant by melody ?

What is meant by harmony ?

What is meant by expression ?

What kind of measure is particularly remarkable for melody ?

What must be the situation of the cæsura, in order to form lines of the greatest melody ?

Why are the trochee, pyrrhic, and other kinds of feet, introduced into the iambic verse ?

Whence arises the first and lowest perception of harmony by means of the cæsura ?

Whence arise the other degrees of harmony by means of the cæsura ?

What is the first and most common source of expression in numbers ?

PUNCTUATION.

WHAT is an imperfect phrase ?

What is a simple sentence ?

What is a compound sentence ?

With what may the subject and the verb, or
either of them, be accompanied ?

How may members of sentences be divided ?

The Comma.

Are points generally requisite in a simple
sentence ?

When may a simple sentence admit a pause ?

Repeat the second rule for the use of the
comma.

Repeat the third rule for the use of the
comma.

What exception is there to the third rule ?

What is the fourth rule for the use of the
comma ?

Mention the exception to the fourth rule.

What is the substance of the fifth rule ?

What exceptions are there to the fifth rule ?

Repeat the sixth rule for the use of the comma.

Mention the exception to the sixth rule.

When participles are followed by something that depends on them, by what point are they generally separated from the rest of the sentence ?

When a conjunction is divided by a phrase from the verb to which it belongs, what stop precedes and follows the intervening phrase ?

What is the substance of the ninth rule for the use of the comma ?

Repeat the tenth rule.

What is the eleventh rule ?

Mention the exception to the eleventh rule.

By what pause are simple members of sentences, connected by comparatives, distinguished ?

What exception is there to the twelfth rule ?

When words are placed in opposition to each other, or with some marked variety, by what point must they be distinguished ?

What exception is there to the thirteenth rule ?

Is the thirteenth rule applicable when two or more nouns refer to the same preposition ?

By what stop should a remarkable expression or short observation be marked?

What point do relative pronouns generally admit before them?

What exception is there to the fifteenth rule?

Does the fifteenth rule apply to cases, in which the relative is not expressed but understood?

What is the substance of the sixteenth rule for the use of the comma?

What exceptions are there to the sixteenth rule?

When the verb *To be* is followed by a verb in the infinitive mood, which by transposition might be made the nominative case to it, by what point is the former verb generally separated from the latter?

When adjuncts or circumstances are of importance, or when the natural order of them is inverted, by what stops must they be marked?

What is the substance of the nineteenth rule for the use of the comma?

Repeat the twentieth rule for the use of the comma.

The Semicolon.

What point is sometimes used, when a preceding member of a sentence does not make complete sense, but depends upon a follow-

ing clause ; and when the sense of a preceding member would be complete without the concluding one ?

The Colon.

Mention the first case, in which the colon may be used.

What is the second case, in which the colon may be applied ?

What is the third case, in which the colon may be used ?

By what is the propriety of using a semicolon or colon sometimes determined ?

The Period.

May a period ever be admitted between two sentences, which are connected by a conjunction ?

On what does the quality of the point generally depend ?

What point should be used after an abbreviated word ?

The Dash, Note of Interrogation, &c.

When may the dash be used with propriety ?

When is the point of interrogation used ?

Is the point of interrogation proper after sentences, which have the form of questions, but which are only expressions of admiration ?

Should the note of interrogation be used in cases, where it is only said a question has been asked, and where the words are not used as a question ?

When is the note of exclamation used ?

How may we distinguish between an interrogative and an exclamatory sentence ?

What effect on the voice have the notes of interrogation and exclamation ?

What is a parenthesis ?

Is it proper to use the parenthesis if the incidental clause is short, or if it perfectly coincides with the rest of the sentence ?

Does the parenthesis mark an elevation or a depression of the voice ?

With what point may the parenthesis be accompanied ?

What exceptions are there to the rule, which directs that the parenthesis ought to terminate with the same kind of stop that the member has, which precedes it ?

How is the apostrophe used ?

When is the caret used ?

When is the hyphen used ?

For what are the accentual marks chiefly used in the English language ?

How have some writers of dictionaries distinguished long and short syllables ?

What is a section ?

What does a paragraph denote ?

What is denoted by two or three asterisks ?

When is an ellipsis used ?

In what cases may a paragraph be properly used ?

PARAGRAPHS.

REPEAT the first rule for dividing a written composition into paragraphs.

Mention the second rule.

Mention the third rule.

Repeat the fourth rule.

PART III.

QUESTIONS

ADAPTED TO THE RULES AND OBSERVATIONS

IN THE

APPENDIX.

PERSPICUITY.

WHAT is perspicuity ?

Of how many parts does the study of perspicuity consist ?

To what subjects must attention be paid in order to render language perspicuous ?

PERSPICUITY and ACCURACY of EXPRESSION,
with regard to single Words and Phrases.

WHAT properties of style do perspicuity and accuracy of expression require, when considered with regard to words and phrases ?

CHAPTER 1.—PURITY.

IN what does purity of style consist ?

Is it proper to introduce foreign and learned words into our language, when there are pure English expressions of the same signification ?

CHAPTER 2.—PROPRIETY.

WHAT is propriety of language ?

What is the first rule to which we must attend in order to preserve propriety ?

Repeat the second rule.

What parts of speech are sometimes improperly omitted ?

When is the repetition of articles and prepositions proper ?

What is the third rule for preserving propriety ?

Repeat the fourth rule.

Repeat the fifth rule.

Repeat the sixth rule.

What two things are requisite in order to write or speak clearly and intelligibly ?

What is the first cause that renders language unintelligible ?

What is the second occasion of unintelligible writing ?

What is the third cause of our expressions being unintelligible ?

Repeat the seventh rule for preserving propriety.

CHAPTER 3.—PRECISION.

WHAT is meant by precision ?

Mention the three respects, in which the words used to express ideas may be faulty.

What is the difference between precision and propriety ?

How does the use and importance of precision appear ?

What is the principal source of a loose style ?

Why are some words termed synonymous ?

What is the difference of signification between the words Custom and Habit ?

What is the difference between Pride and Vanity ?

What is the difference in meaning between the words Haughtiness and Disdain ?

What is the difference between the words Only and Alone ?

What is the difference between Wisdom and Prudence ?

What is the difference between Entire and Complete ?

What is the difference between the words Surprised, Astonished, Amazed, and Confounded ?

What is the difference between Tranquillity, Peace, and Calm ?

Against what error must we guard, when attending to precision ?

**PERSPICUITY *and* ACCURACY *of* EXPRESSION,
with respect to the CONSTRUCTION *of* SENTENCES.**

Of what length ought sentences generally to be ?

Should the length of sentences be varied ?

What are the qualities most essential to an accurate and perfect sentence ?

CHAPTER 1.

THE CLEARNESS OF A SENTENCE.

What is the first requisite of a perfect sentence ?

Whence does obscurity in language arise ?

What is the first thing to be studied in the disposition of words ?

Mention a principal rule in the arrangement of a sentence.

What situation, in respect to each other, ought those words to have, which express things connected in the thought ?

In what part of a sentence should a circumstance be placed ?

Is it necessary to attend particularly to the position of the relative pronouns, and of all those participles, which express the connexion of the parts of speech with one another ?

Does the frequent repetition of the relatives ever occasion obscurity ?

CHAPTER 2.

THE UNITY OF A SENTENCE.

WHAT is the second requisite of a perfect sentence ?

What is meant by unity ?

How many prepositions should be expressed in one sentence ?

What is the first rule to be observed in order to preserve the unity of a sentence ?

What is the second rule ?

What is the third rule ?

CHAPTER 3.

THE STRENGTH OF A SENTENCE.

WHAT is the third requisite of a perfect sentence?

What is meant by strength?

What is the first rule for promoting the strength of a sentence?

What caution should be observed in removing superfluous words and members from a sentence?

What is the second rule for promoting the strength of a sentence?

What is observed concerning the particle And?

What is the third rule for promoting the strength of a sentence?

In what part of the sentence are important words generally placed?

Is it ever of advantage to suspend the meaning till the close of the sentence?

Repeat the fourth rule for promoting the strength of a sentence.

What is the fifth rule?

Should a phrase, which expresses a circumstance only, be placed at the end of the sentence?

Repeat the sixth rule for promoting the strength of a sentence.

What is the seventh rule ?

What words are most agreeable to the ear ?

What is the first kind of words, which ought not to be used, if we wish to speak forcibly and effectually ?

What is the second kind of words ?

What is the third kind of words ?

What is the fourth kind of words ?

Is a proper choice of words all that is necessary to make a sentence harmonious ?

What is the first rule to be observed, in order to promote an harmonious arrangement of words ?

What is the second rule ?

What is the third rule ?

What is worthy of observation concerning the members of a sentence, when harmony is studied ?

What must be guarded against in the close of a sentence ?

CHAPTER 4.

FIGURES OF SPEECH.

WHAT is the fourth requisite of a perfect sentence?

What is meant by figures of speech?

What was the origin of figurative language?

What is the first principal advantage of figurative language?

Mention another advantage of the figures of speech.

Mention those figures of speech, which are of primary importance.

What is a metaphor?

What is the first rule to be observed in the use of metaphors?

What is the second rule?

What is the third rule?

Repeat the fourth rule.

Repeat the fifth rule.

Define an allegory.

What is the principal rule to be observed in the conduct of an allegory?

Are the same rules applicable to allegories that are applicable to metaphors?

What is a comparison or simile?

Whence arises the advantage of a comparison or simile?

What rules must be observed in the conduct of a simile?

Define a metonymy.

Define a synecdoche or comprehension.

What is personification or prosopopœia?

What errors must be avoided in the use of the figure prosopopœia?

What is apostrophe?

What errors must be guarded against in the use of apostrophe?

What is the difference between comparison and antithesis?

Define hyperbole.

How many kinds of hyperboles are there?

What is the principal cause of hyperboles?

What are the most common errors in the use of hyperboles?

What is vision?

In what does rhetorical interrogation consist?

Of what advantage to discourse is interrogation?

What is the cause of exclamations?

When is the use of exclamations improper ?

What is irony ?

What is meant by amplification or climax ?

What is the fundamental rule for writing with accuracy ?

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THE END.

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